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A RETURN TO SANITY?

Washington moves for peace in Korea; whole world cheers

FOR months the voice of the world's people crying out for peace had grown louder, clearer, more insistent. Last week, a year after the outbreak of the war that has reduced Korea to a shambles, it was overwhelming—and Washington reluctantly responded.

Peoples and governments had seized on Soviet UN delegate Malik's proposal for a cease-fire at the 38th Parallel with such eagerness that Washington, which ignored private Soviet "peace feelers" and a British-French effort to stop hostilities a few weeks before, was stunned. For four days after Malik's "Price of Peace" broadcast, Washington had done nothing to explore his proposal, much to discredit it. The effect of this was noted by Joseph E. Evans in the **Wall St. Journal:**

> The Soviet cease-fire proposal is causing disquiet abroad about this country's attitude toward peace. . . . There can be no harm in negotiations unless one's negotiators are inept. . . . What the U. S. paraded before the world was delay, indecision, suspicion and recrimination. The day after Mr. Malik spoke, Mr. Acheson — in seeming though not in actual response — announced that the Soviets preach peace but mean war. The next day, President Truman, excoriating the Soviets further, expressed high suspicion of the Malik proposal. The day after that a State Dept. "memorandum" emerged from Tokyo attributing the darkest possible designs to the Malik proposal. During all this there was much talk in Washington of the conditions the U. S. would demand before sitting down to talk about a cease-fire. . . . The world . . . sees two broad facts—that it was not the U. S. but the Soviet which proposed a cease-fire in Korea, and that when the proposal was made the U. S. seemed the reverse of responsive.

THE LEAK AND THE DELUGE: Confidential State Dept. briefings for selected correspondents sowed seeds of doubt about Soviet intentions and pessimism about peace in the press. The State Dept. memorandum, leaked in Tokyo clearly by design, virtually rejected the proposal in declaring: "No one in a position of responsibility in Washington would want to take the chance of a cease-fire with the great powers involved in Korea." Its publication brought a deluge of calls at the State Dept. from Western governments demanding to know if the U. S.—without consulting its allies—had decided to say No.

Cease-fire in Korea!
The No. 1 thing you can DO to help make it STAY ceased:
See p. 2

Only then did the State Dept. instruct Ambassador Kirk to seek "clarification" in Moscow. An interview with Soviet deputy foreign minister Gromyko, just back from the unsuccessful four-power talks in Paris, was granted in record time. A State Dept. communique on the 20-minute talk attributed these views to Gromyko: that a truce be negotiated by military commanders representing North Koreans and Chinese volunteers on the one hand, the UN Command and South Koreans on the other; that it be confined to military matters, with "political and territorial" questions to be taken up by "the parties" later.

NO MYSTERY: Although Gromyko's proposal—for a military cease-fire without conditions—almost exactly paralleled announced U. S. terms, the State Dept. found it "mystifying," and press efforts to find in it something sin-

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Is it peace?

When U. S. soldiers (with some Canadians and Puerto Ricans) in Korea got word June 24 of the cease-fire proposal by the U. S. S. R.'s Jacob Malik, they cheered and waved a 38th Parallel sign showing them to be exactly where they started one year and 70,317 U. S. casualties ago. Nobody—least of all the soldiers—knew why the slaughter should go on.

5,000 DELEGATES ATTEND THE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Huge Chicago rally spurs nationwide peace councils

By James Aronson

CHICAGO

THE story of the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace is the story of the people who came to the congress. They came, 5,000 strong, by every conceivable means of transportation—plane, train, bus, car, trolley, foot and thumb. But they came.

They poured into the vast reaches of Chicago's Coliseum last Friday morning, to register for this American Peace Crusade rally, to take part in panel discussions, to join in workshops, to sit, eat, sing and swap stories with their fellow peace crusaders. When the congress broke up on Sunday afternoon that wasn't the end of it. The delegates went on to organize a network of peace councils that will reach into every state in the nation.

Heartened by the news from Korea, they knew that wasn't enough. They took reports of changing sentiment among the American people in good stride, but they took to heart the warning of Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York: "People must organize, organize, organize for peace."

FACE OF AMERICA: The story of the peace congress is in the faces of the people who came. There were mothers with nursing babies (a nursery had been set up for the toddlers); miners from Montana, smelter workers from Colorado; farmers and lumbermen from the Northwest and Negro sharecroppers from the deep South; schoolteachers from New York and from Milwaukee and preachers from all corners of the country; white-haired agrarian radicals and youngsters in cowboy outfits from Arizona and New Mexico. They were strangers on the grim and noisy stretches of Wabash Avenue; they were brothers and sisters in the big hall.

PAUL ROBESON
The mood was serious

In the anterooms of the Coliseum the Illinois peace crusaders played the host well. They had set up a housing bureau, mess hall, first aid station, lost and found bureau, information booth and public address system freely used to corral stray delegates and get meetings going. For three days there was a tremendous bustle and stir as delegate went to and from panel and workshop, wandered about the exhibition display, thumbed through the mountains of books and pamphlets and newspapers offered for sale or free.

A SERIOUS CONGRESS: Everywhere a good spirit pervaded, but there was no carnival atmosphere. The delegates knew, whether they were four-degree professors or barely literate laborers, that they were—as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois said—"men and women who face the greatest crisis of modern culture and stand before the judgment of our children and at the bar of impartial history." In that mood they carried on their deliberations.

On Friday afternoon the panels met and this is what they said and did:

Standard of Living and the War Budget: Ernest De Maio, president of Dist. 11, United Electrical Workers, outlined the cold war economy. He said:

> "We are now spending 75 billions a year for war—one-third of our entire national income. This is what explains the wage freeze, the high prices and the impoverishment of working people. War is putting us on a one-way street leading to lowered living standards of the American people."

A welder from New York spoke and a small business man from Minneapolis, a leader of the Illinois old age pension movement, a farm housewife from Oregon and a longshoreman from California. It was agreed that only by stopping the war drive could there be a solution to the problems raised at the panel: housing crisis, declining educational opportunities, industrial discrimination against minorities, the plight of the working farmer.

Colonialism and Peace: Rev. Charles A. Hill of Detroit said:

> "The fight for liberation of all oppressed peoples of the world and the fight to win a lasting peace go hand in hand."

The many minorities shared their experiences: Mexican Americans, Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Hawaiians. There was general recognition that western imperialism could not stop the freedom march of Asia and Africa. The panel called on the U. S. Congress to support the fight for equality both in our own country and in Africa and Asia.

Education of Our Children—for War or Peace? A reign of fear is spreading through our schools, said chairman Idell Umbles, school teacher and chairman of the Chicago Women for Peace. A teacher from California said he had signed the loyalty oath in order to hold onto his job.

"Probably there are hundreds who did what I did," he said. He asked the panel to stop compiling the list of horrors and discuss ways and means of dispelling the dilemma of those like himself. The panel adopted a plan to

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THE MAIL BAG

A case of perjury

RANSOMVILLE, N. C.

The six Supreme Court Justices who upheld the conviction of 11 Communist leaders under the Smith Act, which unconstitutionally abridges freedom of speech, press, and assembly, should be arrested for perjury. Supreme Court Justices, in common with other public officers, swear to uphold the Constitution. The first amendment clearly states that the rights of free expression and assembly may not be abridged by Congress. The Smith Act abridges freedom of expression and is clearly unconstitutional.

Thus, both Congress and the Supreme Court have subverted the Constitution, have perjured their oath of office, are traitors to American freedom, and are enemies of the American people. If this process is allowed to continue, American democracy will be completely destroyed and the people will have no way out except by violence. Hitler began his enslavement of the German people by suppressing the Communist Party. The final result was not happy for anybody—not even for Hitler.

There can be no freedom without freedom for all. **Vernon Ward**

Freedom of bombers

DENVER, COLO.

I have sent this letter to Colorado Sen. Edwin C. Johnson:

"I wish to express my most hearty approval of your suggestion for negotiation of an armistice in Korea. Unfortunately, we Denverites were made aware of it through a small news item and later through a scathing editorial against it in the Denver Post.

"In contrast to this, I understand that **Pravda** thought your statement significant enough to print the entire text on its front page.

"I understand Sen. Chavez of New Mexico made a somewhat similar statement last week and that the **AP** carried a story on it. Why didn't the Denver Post pick up that story and give it the prominence it deserved?

"A half-page spread is given in the **Sunday Post** to a picture of our super-bombers. Why isn't the cry for peace, which is just as mighty, given recognition?"

Kenneth N. Kripke

Wedding day insurance

NEW YORK, N.Y.

I'm getting married tomorrow so here's $5 to help insure peace for myself, my wife and the children we hope to have.

Kenneth Harvey

A summer example to winter soldiers

SEATTLE, WASH.

Another ardent GUARDIAN supporter and I have put our heads together and worked out a summer program. Our plans include securing renewals and regular sustaining fund contributors; forming a Guardian Associates Committee of leaders in labor unions, Farmers Union, Pension Union and Washington PP to promote NATL. GUARDIAN in their groups and integrate it into their programs; increasing public outlets for it; giving responsibility in specific areas to one or more persons to work on a definite program to build the paper.

Each issue of the GUARDIAN—with its comprehensive yet concise coverage of the news, plus the important background articles—is a challenge to turn to and buid its readership. The times could not be more demanding of such an effort from each progressive.

Lyle Mercer

HMMM, THAT'S NEWS

"This is the way my daddy looks the day his favorite newspaper arrives." Marc Mercer, 3, does a takeoff on his father Lyle of Seattle, Wash., one of the GUARDIAN's favorite field workers.

The loathsome link

BRIDGEPORT, O.

Your paper is the most wonderful medium to give the people the facts that I know of anywhere. Most of the other papers are so loathsomely linked up with political crookedness that it nauseates one to read their stuff in which they seek to cover up the facts. May the Lord bless you richly in your efforts for peace and good will among men.

W. H. Francis

Creeping horror

VICTORIA, B. C., CANADA

Your paper becomes more valuable daily. No one can doubt that in due course there will be a movement to muzzle the "free" press. The earth's potential wealth in the hands of a governing despotism is the horror creeping up on all people. It can only mean world slavery. Your paper is doing much to awaken many people. My copy is always on the move. **Mrs. Ellen Hart**

Felicitous

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Along with my renewal check, I want to get a feeling off my chest. Nobility of thought and feeling, which I naturally expect from you, cannot always be expressed in felicitous language. And I know well, from decades of reading of progressive literature, that it is not. When, as in the case of the GUARDIAN, a level of journalism is maintained month after month which can only be described as brilliant, the effect and value of your work are tremendously enhanced. Long life to the GUARDIAN! **I. C.**

The invitation's open

PALM SPRINGS, CALIF.

When I was a child, my mother used to sing me a song: "I want to be an angel and with the angels stand, etc." It sounded inviting and I wanted very much to stand with the angels. You Guardians also make it sound inviting to stand with the angels so here is my bid for a halo. My own renewal is enclosed and a check to cover three others. **Carlotta C. Kinsley**

The coking bell

LA CRESCENTA, CALIF.

"It is estimated that more than two million civilians have died in Korea, the majority of them children. . . ." Los Angeles Times, June 2, 1951.

CHILDREN'S CATCH

Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.
"No one can beat my record,"
Leopold angrily cried.
"When I was king
Of the rubber ring
Eleven million died."
"In twenty-two years!" jeered Adolf,
"Time is the measure to use.
In six years I
Baked a Maidanek pie
Of full six millions Jews."
"I beat you both," twittered Harry,
Swelling with righteous pride.
"Inside a year
Of my war in Korea
Two million natives died!"
Leopold, Adolf and Harry,
Perched on a griddle in hell,
Quarrel and fight
Over who has the right
To ring the coking bell.

Hugh Hardyman

The changing voice

CINCINNATI, OHIO

It sure appears as if history will show a change in political tactics. It used to be "speak softly and carry a big stick." But today it seems this has been changed to "Yell like hell and flourish an atom bomb." **Revel Stanfield**

From them that have not . . .

NEW YORK, N.Y.

We need your help in correcting a serious injustice against a group of the lowest-paid employes of the Federal government. The char-force of the Post Office Dept., earning as little as $30 a week, are now being deprived of 17½ of their vacation time and sick leave because of a recent order by Asst. Postmaster Gen. Walter Myers.

Most of these employes are Negro women. Many of them have families to support. For the Federal government to set a precedent in further depressing conditions that are already deplorably sub-standard, calls for widespread protests. We urge all your readers to write or wire Postmaster Gen. Jesse Donaldson, Washington, D.C.

Charles Jones, Chairman
Post Office Branch
United Public Workers

Paine, Shelley & Marx

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The indictment of 21 Communists after the Supreme Court's war-minded decision on the 11 recalls an incident in the history of the fight for civil liberties which is pithily told by T. A. Jackson in his book **Charles Dickens, The Progress of a Radical**, p. 266:

"[Richard] Carlile was charged again [with blasphemy] in 1819, for selling Paine's **Age of Reason**, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,500 pounds (he to be kept imprisoned until the fine was paid, which in the end cost him three more years in prison). With this began the great battle of Richard Carlile and his shopmen. Carlile's wife took his place, and 'got two years' imprisonment. His sister took her place, and got two years, plus a 500-pound fine (which actually meant another year in gaol). Thereafter the breach was filled by volunteers after volunteers, who quietly took their places, first behind the counter, then in the dock, and ultimately in gaol. In the end over 100 persons, all obscure working men and working women, served between them 250 years' imprisonment, and kept it up, until the Government sickened and the prosecution of the **Age of Reason** (and similar works such as Shelley's **Queen Mab** and Palmer's **Principles of Nature**) came to an end.

"By the beginning of 1827 Carlile and his shopmen were all at liberty, and the sale of the **Age of Reason** and kindred publications went on without interference."

If it was worth fighting for the right to read Paine and Shelley, it is likewise worth fighting for the right to read Marx and Lenin.

Morris U. Schappes

Give a Guardian sub today to build the peace paper

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y.

REPORT TO READERS

No more Koreas!

TO those who have stuck it out in the fight for peace—and this means the reader of this paper especially, in every corner of the country—the prospect of a truce in Korea must be a real shot in the arm. To have had a major share in unselling the American people on the inevitableness of war in favor of a nationwide demand for peace is a historic accomplishment against tremendous odds.

Now begins ("resumes" might be more accurate) the phase of proving to the peace-loving majority of America that understanding and agreement are possible with socialist countries of the world; that to settle for a truce and a resumption of the cold war means no peace, but rather more alarums and adventures—in Iran, in Germany, in any one of several areas in the world where conditions are already being created for new "Koreas."

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT said it plainly: we must seek areas of agreement rather than disagreement with other peoples of the world if we are to insure peace.

NATIONAL GUARDIAN dedicated itself to this precept of FDR's in our very first issue, in October, 1948.

We shall continue to hammer on this point, to show that contrary to mountains of misrepresentation in the press of our country and by our government as well, the other people of the world truly desire and aim at agreement with us, on terms honorable to all participants.

The Amercian people know now—to the deepest possible sorrow in ten thousand Gold Star homes—that cold war brings on hot war, death and broken lives. Millions of housewives know that the war-scare technique is a mask for out-and-out holdup of the American consumer. The Negro, the teacher, the soldier, youth and pensioner, farmer and industrial worker, small businessman—each can reckon the costs of cold war in personal terms.

THE job ahead is easier because of the mass disillusionement with war, easier still under a flag of truce—but it remains the one great job for American progressives today.

You can begin this job best—we of the GUARDIAN sincerely believe—by bringing NATIONAL GUARDIAN to new hands each week, by helping people to help themselves to the information essential for winning real peace.

Facts—and intelligent action based on the facts—can stop the warmakers. The people are depending on you for the facts. Do your part—and let us help. Together, we can move aside the mountains of misrepresentation and let people see a future of genuine peace and security for this generation and all those to come.

. . — THE EDITORS

". . . Here's a globe especially designed for persons who do not wish to recognize New China. . . ."

Whole world cheers U.S. move to end the war in Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

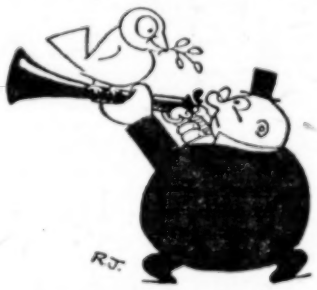
ister and mysterious reached new ludicrous levels. But one commentator asked: "Are we going to reject our own terms for a cease-fire just because the Soviet Union accepts them?" David Lawrence wrote in his daily column:

> The trap into which the American government has fallen was of its own creation. It begged so constantly for a cease-fire without conditions—such as admission of Red China to the UN or the surrender of Formosa—that now when the Soviet regime has proposed to stop fighting without discussing or agreeing upon any political conditions whatsoever there is no way to back out.

Delegations at UN were unmystified by the Soviet proposal. UN Secy.-Gen. Lie said it met most, if not all, the conditions necessary to begin negotiations. His remarks, said the N. Y. **Times**, were

> . . . directed to the U. S., whose silence apparently indicates suspicions over the Soviet offer as finally clarified yesterday by Andrei Gromyko.

THE JINGOES: Twenty-four hours later orders went out to Gen. Ridgway, who broadcast a message to "Commander in Chief, Communist Forces, Korea," proposing armistice talks on a



Danish hospital ship in Wonsan harbor. Thirty-nine hours later came a reply signed jointly by Kim Il Sung, Supreme Commander, Korean People's Army, and Peng Teh-kuai, Commander, Chinese Volunteer Forces. They proposed a meeting at Kaesong, on the 38th Parallel, between July 10 and 15.

There was justification for fears that Washington might set conditions to an armistice that the Chinese and Koreans could not accept, and use their refusal as an excuse to broaden the war. For powerful elements in Washington an end to the war was a defeat they would hardly take lying down. **UP** quoted "a high source" promising "even worse bloodletting" in case of "Communist stalling or a flat turndown." The **Wall St. Journal's** Ray Cromley reported that in the event of a breakdown,

> . . . we'd be prepared immediately to begin the bombing of Manchuria; we'd slap a quick naval blockade on Red China.

But editorially the **Journal** told Washington to stop "tying strings" to the cease-fire and "talking conditions":

> The point is to get a cease-fire now and then see what can be done to keep it ceased.

SYMBOLIC SLAUHTER: Noisily but unpersuasively, Washington sought to present the cease-fire as a victory. (Early Chinese comment suggested the U. S. stop acting like "a victor calling upon the other side to surrender.") Unctuous commentators professed to find victory for moral principle in the 3,000,000-odd Koreans butchered as a result of intervention in a civil war 6,000 miles from U. S. shores, in the devastation of an entire nation.

To the N. Y. **Times'** James Reston Korea was "a symbol" of collective security, although a "terrifying" one where "human misery is beyond the comprehension of the Western mind." Reston was satisfied that "our major objectives" were accomplished, but admitted that eventually Korea must "take on the political coloration of its gigantic neighbors." Insisting there must be no "mood of concoliation," the N. Y. **Times** explained:

> The eagerness of the free world to put a stop to the killing can be misinterpreted. It does not arise from any sense of wrong in the action taken.

ASPIRIN ON WALL ST.: With no plans for peace and with its war plans going awry, Washington could call only for more war The President said any letdown in the war programs would be disastrous. To Gen. Marshall Korea was only "an incident" in a larger struggle: the fight must go on, the sacrifices continue. Headlines explained why:

> PEACE BID BRINGS SLUMP IN STOCKS (N. Y. Times).
>
> RUMORS OF PEACE DISTURB STAPLES; Commodity Futures Here Move Sharply Lower as Drop in Spending Is Feared (N. Y. Times).

The N. Y. **World-Telegram** reported:

> Lively selling was the stock market's response to the Russian proposal of a truce in Korea. Stock traders assumed that if the peace proposals will end the war a considerable crimp is likely to take place in the boom for corporate profits. Most of the selling was directed to the so-called war stocks—the issues that have been lifted greatly since the outbreak of the war just a year ago.

DANGERS AND DOLLARS: Defense tsar Wilson hastened to point out that war orders now on the books total $46,000,000,000, and to assure worried war profiteers:

> "In Iran, Malaya, Indo-China, and other parts of the world, danger points exist that could set the whole world aflame."

Heartening to war profiteers was Congress' passage of a one-month extension of the Defense Production Act, while it readied a bill which prohibits price rollbacks, emasculates such price control as there has been, continues tax amortization gifts to big corporations, and will cost consumers perhaps $20,000,000,000 in higher prices. But the **Journal of Commerce** saw "another cause for concern" in the fact that Korea's largest tungsten mine, now behind U. S. lines, is north of the Parallel. And the N. Y. **World-Telegram** saw still other causes for worry:

> Even the 16 nations with combat troops in UN armies haven't been able to agree on terms of political settlement. South Koreans oppose even a cease-fire . . . difficulties will multiply . . . bad split may develop in Allied camp. . . . Most of our allies are anxious to pull out of Korea—on almost any terms. Demands to "bring the boys home" may start in this country. . . . Yet if troops are withdrawn from Korea before political settlement is reached our bargaining position may be weakened.

Yet for the Boston **Globe's** financial editor John Harriman the Soviet cease-fire proposal "revealed unmistakably that she does not want and has no intention of launching another world war." He added:

> If she did want a war now she would hardly come forth with a suggestion which gives us a chance to get out of the mess in Korea. If she was planning a war, Russia would find it enormously to her advantage to keep a big part of our military power engaged in Korea with Communist China.

Moscow's **Pravda** quoted the French paper **Liberation** to the effect that "if peace can be won in Korea, it will by this token be won in the entire remainuing world." **Pravda** commented:

> As was to be expected, in the reactionary press there are a good many statements that express the views of those who cannot hide their malevolent attitude toward the efforts at a firm peace and the prevention of war. But these declarations cannot drown the sober voice of the people who understand the utter futility and danger of a further continuation of the Korean War.

How the nations (except U.S.) fought for a year to end the war

By Tabitha Petran

FROM the early days of the war, when it became apparent the U.S. could not win the expected quick victory, until Jan. 30, when the U.S. forced its allies "under the lash" **(Wall St. Journal)** to condemn China as an aggressor, peace proposals from whatever source were based on an attempt to restore legality to UN by admission of New China and on giving the latter its rightful voice in a Far East settlement.

The period was in fact one long fight—conducted first by India and the socialist world, later joined by the Arab-Asian bloc and members of the British Commonwealth—to lay the basis for peace by admitting China to UN. Here is the record:

JUNE, 1950: India sought to rally the six non-permanent Security Council members to back a direct appeal for mediation to Truman and Stalin. It was rebuffed.

JULY, 1950: India's Nehru proposed mediation to Truman, Attlee, Stalin, with the first step seating of China. Stalin agreed; Truman, Attlee refused. A second Nehru note to Acheson again pleaded for China's admission. Of Acheson's rejection the India News Chronicle wrote: "[It] breathes fanatic faith in the omnipotence of force, till now associated with totalitarian regimes."

AUGUST, 1950: U.S.S.R. returned to Security Council, with Soviet delegate Jacob Malik as president conducting a fruitless month-long fight for admission of China and a three-point peace proposal: invitations to N. Korea and China as well as S. Korea to UN hearings; simultaneous ending of hostilities; withdrawal of foreign troops.

India proposed a six-member commision to review Korean resolutions and make proposals for a peaceful settlement without reference to the June 25 and 27 resolutions. Rejected.

China's Chou En-lai demanded the Security Council end U.S. "aggression against Formosa," protested U.S. bombings in Manchuria, demanded the right to represent China in the General Assembly. Thomas J. Hamilton wrote in the N.Y. Times, Aug. 26: "It is agreed that the root of the matter is the unwillingness of the U.S. to agree to admission of China to the UN. A growing number of delegates, even those from countries whose governments are opposed, say it is their belief that this is vital to a peaceful settlement of the Korean and Formosan questions and the stability of the Far East."

SEPT., 1950: General Assembly opened. Nehru asked UN not to cross 38th Parallel. Chou En-lai said China would intervene if it did.

OCT., 1950: U.S.S.R.'s Vishinsky proposed cessation of hostilities; foreign troop withdrawal; elections after troops leave; new UN Commission including representatives of states bordering on Korea; Korea's admission to UN. His resolution defeated, as was an Indian attempt to compromise it with the U.S. resolution which in effect gave MacArthur the green light to cross the Parallel. UN forces crossed Parallel; on UN Day Asst. Secy. of State Dean Rusk envisaged "dismemberment of China."

NOV.-JAN.: Chinese intervention, U.S. defeats, produced U.S. plan for "limited war" on China, threat to use A-bomb. Worldwide revolt against U.S. brought demand from Canada's Lester Pearson for Far East settlement based on recognition of Peking as real government of China; formation of a "peace front" by 12 Arab-Asian states which originally proposed cease-fire, and a Far East Conference. U.S. pressure exerted through the Philippines split the proposal in two.

Assembly appointed three-man truce committee which proposed to China a U.S.-approved plan for cease-fire, demilitarized zone, no troop withdrawal. China rejected it demanding equal voice.

UN Political Committee sent to China for "comment" a proposal framed by Arab-Asian bloc and some Commonwealth members for cease-fire, followed by talks on outstanding Asian problems. China replied it was ready to negotiate cease-fire terms, its terms being: agreement on troop withdrawal, settlement of Korean affairs by the Korean people. It proposed a 7-power Far East conference whose agenda would include U.S. withdrawal from Formosa.

The U.S. branded this as "rejection," but India described it as "partly acceptance, partly non-acceptance, partly a request for elucidation and partly a set of counter-proposals."

U.S. pushed its resolution branding China an "aggressor," against an Arab-Asian resolution for an exploratory Far East conference which India revealed China had already accepted as a basis for settlement. India's

THE BACKGROUND

SECY. OF STATE ACHESON told the MacArthur hearings on June 3 that the U.S. intervened in Korea when "Korea appealed to UN for assistance again an unprovoked armed attack." Although no such appeal was ever made, he was not challenged. This cock-eyed version of history is understandable as a cover-up for the hocus pocus by which the U.S. forced UN sanction for its unilateral intervention in the Korean civil war:

On Sunday, June 25, 1950, at 3 a.m. UN delegate Ernest A. Gross of the U.S. telephoned UN Secy.-Gen. Lie that North Korea had launched 'aggression" against South Korea, demanded an immediate Security Council meeting. With the U.S.S.R. absent (it had boycotted UN since January because UN failed to admit China), and with S. Korean reports relayed by the U.S. Ambassador and the UN Korea Commission as the only source of information, the Council met that Sunday and voted a resolution calling for cease-fire and N. Korean withdrawal behind the 38th Parallel.

That same Sunday, June 25, 1950—before there was a chance of reply or even transmission of the UN resolution to Korea—the U.S. decided on intervention at meetings in Blair House. Evidence at the MacArthur hearings inadvertently revealed the decision to have been made then rather than a day later as Washington has always claimed. The order to the 7th Fleet to "neutralize" Formosa was dated Monday, June 26, not the 27th, as hitherto claimed. Naval and air units were well on the way to Korea when Truman officially announced U.S. intervention at noon June 27.

The Security Council, June 27, under tremendous U.S. pressure approved the intervention, Egypt abstaining. Reviewing these events, Irving Pflaum in the Chicago **Sun Times** found on the part of the U.S. "an evident desire to avoid all barriers to our armed intervention in the Far East."

13 Top-Ranking Economists Peer Into the Future

Korean Crisis May Halt Expected Business Decline

A typical U.S. newspaper headline one year ago

SIR BENEGAL RAU
Tireless peacemaker

Benegal Rau said the UN could have "cease-fire" in a week. (U.S. casualties were then 50,173 including 8,346 dead. Today they are 70,317 including 11,503 dead.) Jan. 30 the Arab-Asian proposal was defeated, the U.S. "aggressor" resolution passed.

THE "aggressor" resolution ended peace efforts, opened the door to UN war on China and World War III. U.S. promptly began push for sanctions. Behind the scenes, China revealed to India its willingness to try again in April. Following MacArthur's dismissal the N. Korean government proposed withdrawal of foreign troops (implying a prior cease-fire), Koreans to settle their own affairs, making no mention of Formosa or China's UN seat.

Throughout May and June, as MacArthur hearings testimony revealed U.S. recognition of the impossibility of reaching a military decision in Korea, peace demands refused to be downed. That Malik's proposal of June 23—differing only in form of presentation from earlier Soviet and Korean proposals—touched off a worldwide response is not surprising, since the history of the Korean War shows the peoples of the world opposed it from the beginning.

5,000 delegates at Chicago rally plan network of peace councils

(Continued from Page 1)

set up a national clearing house and information center on the war scare and education.

Right to Speak for Peace: A Colorado youth representative told how six young people had got 3,000 signatures supporting the Johnson Resolution. A representative of the Natl. Lawyers Guild condemned the persecution of lawyers who handle civil liberties cases. "An independent and free bar is the mainstay of a free society," she said.

"God can use many kinds of movements and forces to do his work," said Rev. Williard Uphaus of Connecticut in urging a permanent religious fellowship for peace. Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, told how his union has successfully fought off red-baiting and turned up peace sentiment in the bargain.

Negro Citizens and Peace: "Negro persecution is a policy of government necessary for the fulfillment of war aims," said William L. Patterson, exec. secy. of the Civil Rights Congress. "Black and white united for peace would be a grim challenge to the war program."

William Hood, recording secy. of the 60,000-member Ford Local 600, United Auto Workers, said:

> "We are transporting segregation abroad through the use of a black army and a white army. We are imposing upon peoples of other nations our view that Negroes are not worthy of first-class citizenship. We must realize that the people abroad do not believe us."

Battle for the Mind: "Let's make every classroom a classroom for peace," said a New York mother who told of the panic and confusion suffered by children forced to take part in air-raid drills. To break through the press blackout in the fight for peace, speakers urged letter-writing and telephone campaigns. A clearing house was suggested for entertainment talent and to help form talent groups in non-metropolitan areas.

Maurice Travis, secy.-treas. of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, said a cease-fire in Korea would present "a challenge to labor and also an opportunity."

The need to support progressive publications was emphasized, as against wasting energy railing at the big press and radio.

Interfaith Luncheon: On Friday Church of Chicago. Of the peace struggle he said:

> "Judaism and Protestantism ought to be noon a luncheon of delegates primarily interested in religious aspects of the fight for peace was scheduled. Twenty-seven reservations were made; 75 persons came. Represented were 16 denominations from 15 states. Prominent among the speakers was Rev. Joseph E. Evans of the Metropolitan Baptist more completely devoted to what we are trying to do than they are. I do not think the church is doing all it ought to do. If it did, World War I would never have happened—and because of that World War II started."

Rev. Claude Williams of Fungo Hollow, Ala., leader of the People's Institute of Applied Religion, won a round of approving applause when he said: "It is permissible to **pray** for peace; it is dangerous to **work** for peace."

THE BIG RALLY: On Friday night 7,000 people came to the Coliseum for a public peace rally addressed by Dr. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, biologist of the University of Chicago, and Gale Sondergaard, film actress. Miss Sondergaard said:

> "If tonight I were to say to you, 'Drop the atom bomb on Moscow'—'War is inevitable—draft 16-year olds,' I might be permitted to return to my interrupted career as an actress. I would perhaps be permitted to appear in a picture they may soon make—extolling the great humanity in the mass extermination of peoples—in putting whole populations of ungodly reds out of their misery."

The audience was stirred by a telegram of greeting from Pres. Carl Stellato and the three other top leaders of Ford Local 600.

HITLER'S PICKETS: Outside the hall about 100 pickets carrying obscene placards gathered. Most of them were displaced persons from the Baltic countries who had cooperated with the Nazi occupation. An ugly situation threatened, but out of nowhere appeared a Peace Congress "security squad" of 200 well-upholstered young men who stood in silent warning to the pickets. About 30 police were on hand but they had nothing to do.

The press table was crowded on Friday night. Every Chicago newspaper was represented, as well as the **Associated Press,** foreign press and small progressive weeklies, many of them foreign-language. But despite the presence of their reporters the local press ignored the congress except for pictures and the story of the pickets. Only the **Sun-Times** ran brief but fair accounts of the meetings.

THE STATES MEET: On Saturday there were workshop sessions on "The Path to Peace" and techniques in working for peace. Partipating were labor, farm, women's, veterans' and nationalities groups. After the workshops the state delegations met to plan continuing peace councils when the delegates returned to their homes.

On Sunday the plenary session was to adopt a program for the congress and for the American Peace Crusade, and to elect officers. A draft of the statement of organization was circulated which gave these purposes to the Crusade:

1. To provide a national center of information and action on peace.
2. To coordinate and stimulate peace activities, nationally and locally, among those organizations and individuals now cooperating with the APC.
3. To aid in establishment and growth of regional, state and local peace councils, committees, assemblies and conferences by inviting such bodies to avail themselves of APC services and cooperate in its activities.
4. To seek interchange of information with other peace movements (and interested organizations) in America and throughout the world.
5. To explore all forms of cooperation and parallel expression by the various peace organizations in the U. S.

TURNING POINT? If the courage and determination of the delegates are a barometer, this week-end in Chicago may prove historic. Hundreds of delegates sat in buses for two or three days running without change of clothes to get to Chicago. Others, lacking funds, sold literature on the way. Scores hitched rides — and they knew they might have to do the same thing on the way back.

The Elks were in Chicago for their convention and the hotels were filled too with portly wearers of fezzes denoting mystic shrines. It was a new thing in this convention city to find simple people, mingling with the traditional convention-goers, with large buttons on their lapels and dresses bearing the word: PEACE.

At one of the big hotels a distinguished Peace Congress delegate was greeted by a smiling floor clerk:

"Elks?" she said.

"No," said he, "Peace—or shouldn't I say that out loud here?"

"You can say it as loud as you like, sir," she said. "Peace is one thing we could use plenty more of."

Next week

Excerpts from Dr. DuBois' masterful address to the Chicago Peace Congress and news of the final program and resolutions adopted will appear in next week's GUARDIAN.

YOUNG AND OLD—THEY CAME FOR PEACE

From St. Louis this group came to the Chicago Congress. It was not unusual to see mothers sitting with babies through a panel discussion. L. to r.: Fanny Manewitz, Alice Simpson, 8 mos., Sandy Hall, 8 yrs.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Philadelphians put PP on ballot

FOR nine days in a crucial three-week period in May it rained in Philadelphia. But 100 canvassers, out every day to beat the deadline, gathered 11,000 signatures for the Progressive Party, putting it on the ballot for the municipal elections in November (9,300 was the requirement.)

Four out of every five Philadelphians who were approached signed. Many offered their own reasons, canvassers reported: dissatisfaction with the two big parties, search for a way out of the Korean war. Most signatures came from Negro and working-class areas.

The city's eagerness for independent political action was seen also in the high number of candidacies for the primaries: 267, many of them running despite machine opposition. The PP will put up for council members at large Alice F. Liveright, PP county chairman and former Welfare Secy. in Pinchot's cabinet, and John L. Holgan, Negro trade union leader and exec. secy. of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Congress.

CABBIES ON THE MOVE: In Pittsburgh canvassers gathered more than 4,000 signatures for the independent candidacy of Houston Dargen for councilman (3,051 were needed to put him on the ballot.) Running as an independent, Dargen has accepted the support of the PP and the Committee for Negro Representation in the City Council. The council now is lily-white; Dargen may be the only Negro candidate.

More than half of the signatures were gathered by Pittsburgh cab drivers. Dargen, formerly a member of the AFL Teamsters Union, is now a cab driver, member of the CIO Transport Workers Union. He recently led the fight of Yellow Cab Co. drivers against a company ruling restricting Negro cab drivers to fares in Negro areas. Negro drivers, joined by many whites, have brought court action against the company.

TRUE RECORD: When the big press covers a witch-hunt it ordinarily joins the pack and hounds the victim; the record is often lost. Last month, as the Un-American Activities Committee opened hearings in Baltimore, single-sheet mimeographed fliers appeared, called the **True Record.**

Published and distributed by the Civil Liberties Committee of the Maryland PP, the bulletin chronicles the real story (with testimony of unionists, peace workers, PP leaders), lists the targets and methods of the inquisitors. Other witch-hunts in other areas, Maryland Progressives suggested, might need a mimeo machine to set the press straight.

Daily Worker, London

"Teacher, Alfie stole my rubber eraser and sent it to China!"

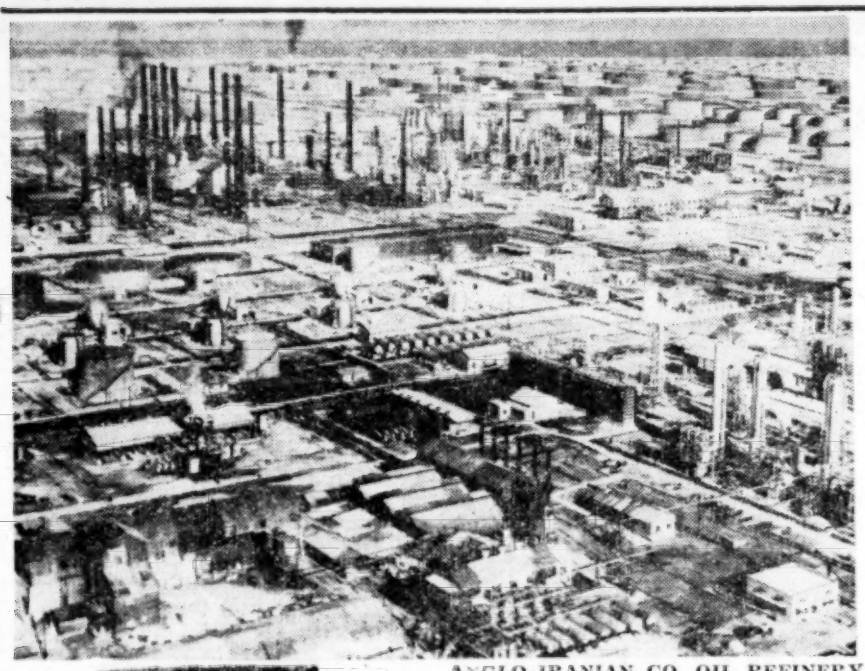
How crazy can you get dept.

"There could be no stronger way of showing the falsehood of Communist charges that the U.S. is a warmongering nation than to consider this magnificent ship. The United States is not a mighty battlewagon. . . . It is a passenger ship built for operation by a privately owned American company."

Sen. Tom Connally at launching of the liner United States, Newport News, June 23.

"We face the solemn fact that we are in a period of world confusion and crisis. Against the possibility of such an emergency, this mighty ship was conceived, planned and constructed, basically and primarily, as a naval transport for immediate use as a troopship."

John M. Franklin, pres., United States Lines, same ceremony, same day.



ANGLO-IRANIAN CO. OIL REFINERY
How sacred is stolen property?

THE WORLD

Oil sharpens 4-way struggle in Iran

THREE and a half months after Iran's parliament voted to nationalize the billion-dollar Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., the government of Premier Mossadegh was still caught in a vise between mounting popular pressure to nationalize and Anglo-U.S. pressure to frustrate it. Although Mossadegh's Popular Front (clergy, businessmen, landlords) has been in the forefront of the nationalization fight, the real popular movement behind it is the outlawed Tudeh (People's) Party whose growing strength has been shown in huge demonstrations throughout the country and in the 900,000 signatures collected for the 5-Power Peace Pact Appeal. The peace movement has become increasingly tied to the fight for nationalization because of Anglo-Iranian's key role in Western war plans.

Iran's reactionary landlord government has the people's movement to fight while seeking ways of nationalization without breaking with Western interests, whose support it needs to remain in power. Its strategy was explained last week by the N.Y. **Times'** Sydney Gruson writing from Teheran:

> **Even after the briefest time here one cannot escape the conviction that the Iranians' intransigence toward the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. stems mainly from their conviction of the U.S. intention to come to their aid at the last moment.**

THE CRUISER APPROACH: In Mid-June, according to the **Wall St. Journal**, Washington and London came to terms on Iran, with Acheson promising to back up London in any move short of armed force. (The price Britain had to pay may have been reflected in Foreign Minister Morrison's statement that Britain was opposed for the forseeable future to admission of China to UN.) Last week Britain, encouraged by U.S. support and the Iran government's stalling, sent a cruiser to the oil port of Abadan, threatened to evacuate all AOIC's British personnel, encouraged that personnel to stop work, withdrew its tankers. Inevitably, oil fields began to shut down. (At the week-end it postponed evacuation of AOIC employes, cut back production of the Abadan refinery 40% to postpone its shutdown as long as possible.)

These moves followed the breakdown of talks in which Iran demanded 75% of company revenues since March, Britain counter-offered payments of $28,000,000 cash and $8,400,000 a month. Iran's failure to accept this brought stern rebuke from Secy. Acheson. Iran, which had been readying an anti-sabotage law, offered to withdraw it if British personnel would stay. Mossadegh, in face of Acheson's scolding, wrote Truman explaining his government's great efforts to keep up the oil supply to the West and hoping for continued "cordial relations" with Washington.

President Truman told a press conference he had under consideration the support Mossadegh asked, and that the U.S. stands ready to help bring about a settlement. His third semi-annual report on the Mutual Defense Assistance Program revealed that U.S. tanks, guns, trucks, planes are flowing into Iran.

In Teheran, U.S. Ambassador Grady was urging Mossadegh to compromise, assuring him that the U.S. would speed the $25,000,000 Export-Import Bank loan offered many months ago but not accepted by Iran.

FREEDOMS

Court approves blue-sky CP bail

"The jails are full of people who can't raise bail."
—U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Learned Hand

FOR a time last week the jails were fuller by 11; the three-man court rejected all arguments for reduction of bail—set from $10,000 to $20,000 each—for Communists arrested for conspiring to advocate overthrow of the government by force.

For six in ill-health—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Israel Amter, Jacob Mindel, Pettis Perry and Alexander Trachtenberg—bail had been furnished earlier. By Friday the remaining 11, Betty Gannett, Alexander Bittelman, Si Gerson, V. J. Jerome, Al Lannon, Louis Weinstock, William Weinstock; Marion Bachrach, George Blake Charney and Isidore Begun were released on bail. Their arraignment was set for Tuesday.

OFF TO JAIL: Efforts to secure postponement of surrender of the 11 top Communist leaders—whose conviction on similar charges under the Smith Act was upheld by the Supreme Court—likewise failed. U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol announced that as soon as the Supreme Court mandate arrived in his office (it was expected Friday or Saturday) he would move to jail the victims for their five-year sentences. Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan said he would sign the order when it was presented.

They were ordered to surrender Monday morning. Defense attorneys made motions for reduction of sentences, remission or reduction of the $10,000 fines, and for a stay of execution of sentences until the McCarran Act hearings are concluded. A special motion was made in behalf of Jack Stachel, seriously ill.

The six defense attorneys, all under sentence for contempt of court, had won a stay of execution until the Supreme Court considers an application for a re-hearing some time in the fall. But one of them, Abraham J. Isserman, was indefinitely suspended by the New Jersey Supreme Court from practicing in that state.

For Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman the Immigration Service on Tuesday issued deportation orders. The defense said it would appeal them.

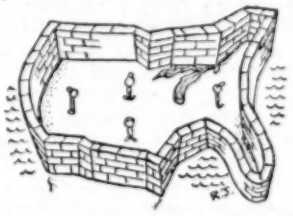
IFS, ANDS & BUTS: The American Civil Liberties Union, after some delay, announced its stand on the cases:

> **We stand ready to help obtain an overruling of the June 4 [Supreme Court] decision, by participating independently in further cases arising under the Smith Act, when they reach the Supreme Court, to the extent we then deem appropriate and to the extent the court will permit.**

Expressing "fundamental disagreement" with the court decision, ACLU nevertheless said it "accepts" it "as part of the present law of the land." Patrick Malin, ACLU exec. director, said the organization would not participate in defense of the newly-arrested victims because it considers the indictment "falls within the scope of the Smith Act as interpreted by the Supreme Court and the prosecutions fall within the duty of the Dept. of Justice." He added:

> **"But if in the course of the trial the government should offer evidence outside the scope of the Supreme Court decision, we would enter the case."**

He said ACLU will not join other groups now urging a re-hearing, nor aid in defense of the six defense attorneys because they were "proven



guilty" although the sentences were "too severe." ACLU would work with "other anti-Communist organizations" to muster popular support for repeal of sections 2 and 3 of the Smith Act.

THE PRESS THREAT: William L. Patterson, exec. secy. of the Civil Rights Congress, citicized the high bail for the new victims and repeated an appeal for loans to the CRC bail fund, pointing out that more than $300,000 is already tied up in current cases and that more arrests can be expected.

Protests mounted slowly against the Supreme Court decision and the new arrests. Borough rallies in New York, at which many of the convicted leaders spoke, brought large audiences; 3,500 attended one in Harlem.

A group of 28 trade union leaders submitted a supporting brief in the re-hearing application. N.Y. **Daily Compass** columnist I. F. Stone urged the American Newspaper Guild to support the motion for a re-hearing for **Daily Worker** editor John Gates, as protection of freedom of the press. The Natl. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was raising funds for newspaper advertising space to reprint in full the dissent of Justice Black, together with an appeal for support of a re-hearing signed by 25 nationally prominent Americans.

SCATTERED PROTEST: The Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives wrote President Truman in support of the Black dissent. The N.Y. Council of Greek-Americans, the Progressive Party of Washington, the executive boards of six locals of the Furriers Joint Board, and the Times Sq. section of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Dist. 65 urged a re-hearing or quashing of the new indictments. The **New York Lawyer**, organ of the N.Y.C. chapter of the Natl. Lawyers Guild, called the Supreme Court's refusal to review the conviction of the six defense attorneys a "disservice to the bar and to the American people."

Twenty-one of New England's best-known educators and clergymen signed a letter protesting the convictions which appeared in the Boston **Globe.** The St. Louis **Post-Dispatch** repeated its warning that the Smith Act imperils the rights of all; columnist Marquis Childs said the same thing. Other publications joining the protests included the **Nation,** the **New Republic,** the mid-west monthly **Progressive,** and the Catholic Weekly **Commonweal,** which found the convictions "disturbing."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote:

> **Outlawing a party will, I think, give a feeling to the peoples of the world that we are afraid to stand by the things on which we say we have built our nation and in which we believe.**

OVERT MARXISM: Howard Selsam, director of the Jefferson School of Social Science in New York, which bases its teaching on Marxism, wrote a letter to the N.Y. **Times** warning of the danger to academic freedom in the new indictments. Citing the "overt act" charged against defendant Louis Weinstock (he "did teach at the Jefferson School"), Selsam asked:

> **Do you think for one moment that professors anywhere in the U.S. can be free to teach and discuss Marxism with their students under such conditions?**

The **Times,** which a week earlier had upheld the new arrests, replied:

> **We never have supported, and would not support, any interpretation of the Smith Act or any other law which would make it a crime to teach what Marxism or any other doctrine is.**

In Los Angeles a group of ten persons all named Smith signed a declaration urging repeal of the Smith Act.

N.Y. court upholds dissolution of IWO

TWENTY years ago a new, progressive kind of fraternal insurance organization was formed in New York, which would practice complete democracy, bar all discrimination. By this year the Intl. Workers Order had grown to 162,000 members; embraced 15 nationality groups in 1,600 lodges all over the country; had issued $115,000,000 worth of low-cost insurance, held $7,000,000 in liquid assets, a solvency rating of 141%.

When the U.S. Attorney General put IWO on his "subversive list," IWO challenged him in court. Last April the U.S. Supreme Court voided the listing—but Gov. Dewey's New York administration had already used it to move for IWO's dissolution. Court hearings lasted 11 weeks, ended in April just before the Supreme Court decision. All state witnesses were professional informers.

IWO appealed the court's decision for dissolution. It charged that State Insurance Supt. Alfred J. Bohlinger had usurped the law-making power of the legislature; that if the decision stood it would grant dictatorial powers to administrative officers.

MEMBERS SPEAK: Herman A. Seligson, secretary of a Policyholders Protective Committee formed to help fight the case, said:

> **"The issue in this case is clearly this: are these men and women to be deprived of their right to provide themselves with co-operative, non-profit, non-discriminatory fraternal insurance, and be forced to seek their protection elsewhere? Their experience has proven that no commercial company can give them what they have in the IWO."**

It was also argued that aged members and those disabled would never be able to obtain insurance elsewhere. Negro members would lose the value of their non-discriminatory policies. A supporting brief filed by 200 prominent citizens from all parts of the country said the court decision

> **. . . goes further in jeopardizing the rights and liberties of the people than any other similar effort in this state of which we are aware.**

(Continued on following page)

(Continued from preceding page)

IWO's own brief said:

The unprecedented action which would punish 1620,000 members and deprive them of their insurance and life savings because the superintendent disapproves of the political actions and affiliations of some of their past or present officers, would set a precedent dangerous to the liberties of all the people and would transgress against the most elementary concepts of morality and ordered government which underlie the system of constitutional democracy.

NEXT, PLEASE: But last week N. Y. upreme Court Justice Henry C. Greenerg upheld the decision, granting a tay of execution pending appeal to a igher court. IWO called the ruling "a roduct of war hysteria" which "strikes nother blow at the elementary, demoratic rights of the American people."

The question remained: if the IWO, spectacularly solvent, could be dissolved by order of a state official, what organization could be safe? The day after the decision, the N. Y. **World Telegram** called for investigation of "the problem presented by the leftist unions," which are "largely solvent": they "perform certain services for their members," but "there is no power under present law to guard the interests" of the membership, whose leadership is "free to spread doctrine."

Trenton judge rules verdict 'consistent'

THE "Trenton Two"—sentenced to life imprisonment for participation in a "conspiracy" which the jury, acquitting the other four of the Six, found did not occur—sat in jail last week as the wheels of justice ground on. On Friday Judge Ralph J. Smalley refused to order a new trial for the Two, Ralph Cooper and Collis English. He said there was "ample evidence" to support the jury's verdict sentencing them to life terms.

Attorneys George Pellettieri and Arthur Garfield Hays, retained by the Princeton Committee for the Trenton Six to carry on the fight for the Two, had presented 2½ hours of argument pointing out the inconsistencies of a verdict that freed both men the state charged with the actual killing. The verdict, Pellettieri said, "verges on legal lunacy." He based his argument on New Jersey court decisions which have held that if the alleged perpetrator of a crime is found innocent, an accomplice cannot be found guilty.

10 PILLARS OF 'LOGIC': Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe replied that it was "logical" for the jury—while rejecting the State's theory, that McKinley Forrest struck the blow that killed secondhand dealer William Horner and Horace Wilson hit the victim's common-law wife—to infer it was English and Cooper who struck the death blows. He took less than five minutes answering the defense plea. In effect he presented, 3½ years after the slaying, a still different theory of how it occurred—the tenth version thus far offered by the State. Judge Smalley said the verdict was not contrary to the weight of evidence, not a compromise, and not inconsistent.

Defense attorneys immediately announced they would file a notice of appeal with the N. J. Supreme Court. Whether the appeal ever would be presented remained uncertain. It will cost about $30,000 merely to print the 15-week, 12,000-page trial record. By the end of last week only $700 had been raised by the Princeton Committee.

Derrick jury hearings open

LAST December John Derrick, 24-year-old Negro veteran just discharged from the army at Ft. Dix, was walking in Harlem with two friends, Zack Milline and Pvt. Oscar Farley. According to Milline, a police car drew up and cops "ordered us to stick up our hands and started shooting at the same time." Derrick fell dead.

Patrolmen Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis said they stopped the three men because Derrick had pulled a gun. When Derrick was searched on the spot no gun was found. Later, on a second search, police said they found a .32 caliber gun on him. Derrick's

JOHN DERRICK
He walked in Harlem

companions knew he carried $2,000 on his person; the money was never found.

A county grand jury found no evidence on which to indict the policemen. As in Southern lynchings, friends of the victim turned to the federal government for help when local courts failed to act.

Last week, in response to repeated pleas, a federal grand jury opened hearings.

Second grand jury drops Fields case

AT LEAST 12 eyewitnesses to the death of Henry Fields Jr. paraded before a Brooklyn Grand Jury. Grand jury sessions are secret, but the witnesses had told the story publicly.

They agreed: On May 26, Henry Fields Jr., 27-year-old Negro, driving in Brownsville, scraped the fender of another car, stopped, got out, inspected the damage and finding it slight, drove on. A police squad car raced up, jammed Fields' car against the curb, causing one tire to blow. When Fields stepped out arms upraised, Patrolman Samuel Applebaum shot and killed him.

The jury was not told these other facts because, it was ruled, they had no bearing: Patrolman Applebaum had repeatedly threatened Negroes, once broke a Negro's jaw, pulled a gun on a picket line composed mainly of Negro furniture workers.

D. A. GIVES UP: The Grand Jury said it had no evidence to indict Applebaum. Asst. Dist. Atty. Siegel called the decision "a gross miscarriage of justice" and said the jury had acted "capriciously and contrary to law."

In the neighborhood, protest burst as soon as the killing occurred and indignation rallies kept up a running fire. Two teachers joined the protest, were called on the carpet by the principal, asked whether or not they were communists, told they would be investigated. Ministers protested the killing and the aftermath in the schools.

Siegel asked and won a rehearing by another grand jury. Last week the second panel found insufficient evidence to support an indictment. Brooklyn D. A. Miles F. MacDonald said:

"We are not going to take any further action. We've done our duty as far as it is possible for us to do it."

Earlier an official of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People commented that no policeman had ever been indicted by a grand jury for killing a Negro.

IT'S THOSE REDS: On Monday a large delegation representing the Brownsville Committee of 2,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields Jr. went to City Hall, with a petition to the Mayor calling for suspension of Applebaum pending a departmental trial or a public hearing.

Deputy Mayor Klein talked to four of the delegation—Bishop Reginald Barrows, Rev. A. D. Reeves, Mrs. Fields and ALP leader Terry Rosenbaum. He said an indictment should have been returned, but thought the Grand Jury was prejudiced "by the activities of Communists." He promised to recommend to the Mayor some form of disciplinary action.

RESORTS

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H'wood, steel probes bare nothing much

THE Un-American Activities Committee was probing in two directions last week: in Hollywood, and in defense plants in the Baltimore area. It made little headway in either.

Anticipating Red Probe?
Purge by doing timely farce on foibles of the comrades. Suitable for TV. Pictures, single set, small cast. Offer open to non-suspects. Box V-790, Variety, 154 W. 46th St., New York 19.

Ad in last week's "Variety"

On the Hollywood front writer-director-producer Robert Rossen said he considers the Communist Party part of an international conspiracy. Swearing he is not now a member of that organization, he would answer no questions concerning past relations. Actor J. Edward Bromberg refused to answer any questions about his associations, if any, with the CP. Earlier witnesses had called him a Communist.

The committee called some dozen witnesses who either work or did work at the Sparrow's Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the Glenn L. Martin aircraft factory. None would talk. Two were cited for contempt. The questioning went back to the early years of World War II.

William Spiegel, an unexpected witness, testified that in 1936 a man named William Zimmerman paid him $20 a month to store in his home a mysterious black box. He said a man introduced to him as Carl Schroeder actually was Whittaker Chambers. One committee member said this was an entirely new angle on the Chambers affair; he did not say what the committee intended to do with it.

Weird witnesses tell all about CP

IN nine weeks of hearings before a three-man panel of the Subversive Activities Control Board to determine if the Communist Party must register as a foreign agent under the McCarran Act, the government has called four witnesses. The fourth is not yet finished. A professional informer like the other three, Paul Crouch was proved a perjurer in the recent trial of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges; newspaper reports and other evidence showed Bridges could not have been at a CP meeting where Crouch swore he saw him.

Preceding Crouch to the stand was William O. Nowell, once a progressive labor leader in Detroit, now in the full-time pay of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Highlights of his career:

- Witness for Ford Motor Co. during the 1941 UAW strike;
- Employed by Homer Martin, who served as a Ford Co. agent while president of UAW;
- Employed by Gerald L. K. Smith, rabble-rouser against Jews, Negroes and "Reds."

Government attorneys have concerned themselves with their witnesses' recollections of 25 and 30 years ago, against defense arguments that none of the testimony is relevant to the present and, if allowed to stand, makes the McCarran Act an *ex post facto* law.

Still hanging over the SACB is lack of Senate confirmation which, the defense insists, keeps it subservient to Sen. Pat McCarran and makes a fair hearing impossible. The proceedings will resume on July 9.

Maimed vet ouster declared 'proper'

IN 1943 James Kutcher, a U.S. soldier, lost both legs in combat in Italy. When he finally got out of a hospital, he obtained a clerk's post in the Newark, N.J., branch of the Veteran's Administration. In August 1948 President Truman's loyalty program caught up with him: he admitted membership in the Socialist Workers Party which follows the teachings of Leon Trotsky. The organization was on the Attorney General's "subversive" list; Kutcher was automatically fired.

Last week, after a three-year legal fight, Federal Judge Edward M. Curran ruled that the V.A. had properly fired him. Kutcher's lawyer held that the Socialist Workers Party was not subversive, did not belong on the list. He announced he would appeal the decision.

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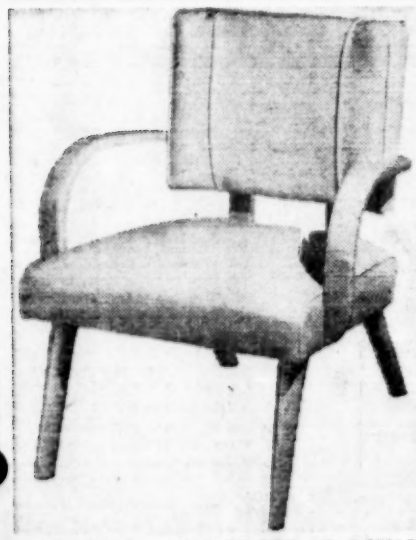

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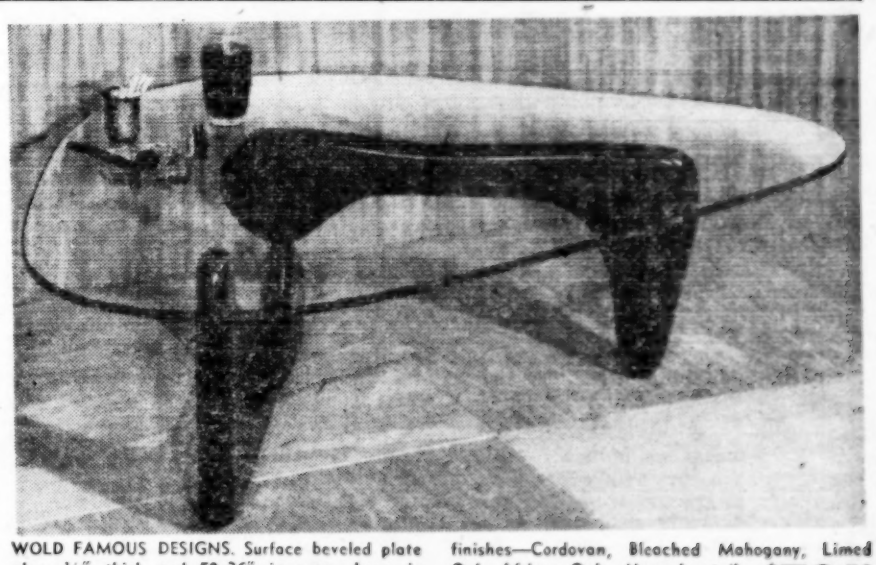

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After MacArthur: a book to restore sanity

A letter to Sen. Knowland

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

DEAR Senator Knowland:

Now that most of the ballyhoo and excitement have quieted down, maybe we can get down to normal thinking again and consider the world situation realistically.

The informed man and woman understand that our economy today is based upon war, without which we would face a dire depression. Still, we would rather face poverty than an all-out war, which would be the ultimate result if MacArthur's way prevailed.

I would like to recommend that all of you who support the MacArthur view read Robert Payne's **Mao Tse-tung.** The following quotes clarify the situation in New China for us who have read extensively about China:

"Mao is among the most intelligent of living political leaders. He knows exactly where he is going. He is the scholar first, the soldier afterward, he will always be able to defeat soldiers; and through him Admiral Mahan's nightmare that the United States in losing Asia, will forfeit its status as a world power, may be confirmed.

"These consequences are not pleasant to contemplate, but they must be contemplated. Extraordinary mistakes have been made, and are still being made, because Americans in high places have failed dismally to understand the revolutionary changes in Asia, even though they were warned. [Remember Gen. Stilwell.]

"When the tattered rabble of Chinese Communist soldiers walked into Shanghai . . . they carried the latest American weapons. They were behaving precisely as the Americans had behaved at Concord Bridge. . . . If Chiang Kai-shek were armed again, we would pay again, and again the people would surrender to the People's Government with all their equipment.

"By backing Chiang Kai-shek, the Americans made a fatal mistake. . . . He never understood his own people, never understood the desire of the peasants for a place in the sun. 'I am the government,' he said once [sounds like MacArthur]. . . . He did not live in a real world; he was like Marianne Moore's imaginary toad wandering about in a real garden. He lacked completely the ability to . . . distinguish between what was desirable and what was possible. . . . As a strategist, he failed continually long after the Chinese had lost patience with him, because he always wanted to satisfy his own whims. He ruled on the principle of divide et impera, and he denied to individuals all power of individual initiative. He insisted that all power should stem directly from him, with the result that over-centralization and over-organization led to confusion."

THIS brings us to the American Chiang Kai-shek—Gen. MacArthur. You will never sell him to the American people any more than you can resurrect Herbert Hoover, all the ballyhoo notwithstanding. If you Republicans were realists, you would go to the boys, the common GI who fought in the Pacific, and take a pool. (I never met a soldier but that hated MacArthur.)

Forget your tin-soldier hero. You cannot rule the world; nor defeat China, nor subject her to your way of life. The world has moved on in history, and left you standing aloof, like Don Quixote—just fighting windmills.

The sane people of this nation are still for "PEACE" all over the world, and that means Korea, also.

Jessie Skelsie

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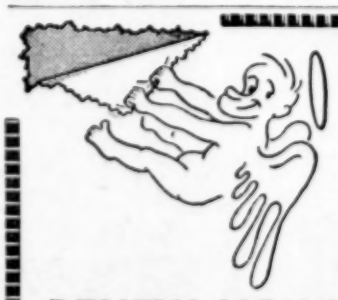

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